BULL RUN FOUGHT OVER.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL AGAIN. OPENING OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE-MR. STEELE IN OPPOSITION.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The battle of Bull Run in the House of Representatives opened to-day with a brave stand by the New-Hampshire volunteers, represented by Private Haynes, in defence of the position held by Fitz John Porter on that fateful August day in 1862. At the expiration of an hour Haynes fell back and Major Steels, of Indiana, charged the defensive position in gailant style and bravely resisted the flank attacks of General Bragg and his Confederate allies. The result of the day's fighting was indecisive and there is no prospect that the battle will be lost or won in less than a week. Both sides are eager and determined and the struggle will be a desperate one, with the chances favoring the Porter men, who outnumber their opponents, although the latter have the advantage of position. Except the wordy combatants few people show any interest in the contest. Probably every member of the House has made up his mind as to how he will vote; and the subject has been worn threadbare by previous discussions so that no advorate or opponent of Porter's restoration to the army can offer anything that will be interesting on the score of novelty.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution modifying the order

making the Fitz John Porter bill a continuing special order from to-day until next Thursday so as to provide that the bill shall not be considered until after the second

morning hour of each day.

Mr. Randall endeavored to have the order further amended so that the previous question should be ordered on Tuesday instead of Toursday; but he was unsuccessful, and Mr. Reed's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Haynes, of New-Hampshire in opening the debate in support of the bill, said that there was nothing new to be brought forth in this discussion. A commanding officer at a distance from his superior must have some discretion, he thought, in obeying the orders of that superior. The roal between Warrenton and Bristol

distriction, he thought, in obeying the orders of that superior. The roal between Warrenton and Bristol Station he remembered as an ordinary country road in bad condition and repair. No man could tell him that it was a broad, spacious turnpike where 'roops could march in unbroken file, for he knew to the contrary. He had been on the picket his on the night of August 27, and a Yankee picket he front of Stonewall Jackson had a pretty keen eye; and he could bear testimony to the Expitian darkness of the night. Knowing from personal experience the condition of the night he could arrive at but one conclusion—that Porter acted with a sound military judgment in delaying his march.

Mr. Steele, of Induna, exclaimed: "What in thunder are we here for I way are we discussing Fitz John Porter f" This question he said, had been asked by a number of members of the House, and at least one Democrat had added that the Democrats were going to vote for it any how. He believed that this was true, but he would not be deterred from giving the roa-ons why he would not be advanted. He predicated his indament on the evidence taken at the time and on the official reports made at the time. He co demmed Porter's disregard of the order which should and could have been obeyed. The Confederates on the day and night in question had marched thirty miles. If Jackson marched, could not Porter have also marched. There was not a soldier in the House but knew that it was Porter's dairy to obey the order. Had his gallant friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Brazg said that he had marched on that night on a clean, open turnpike, but it had become so dark that he had been unable to form a line of tents.

Mr. Steele said that while he did not assert that Porter was disloyal to the contrary, there was no doubt that he had been unable to form a line of tents.

Mr. Steele said that while he did not assert hat Porter was disloyal to the country, there was no doubt that he had been unable to form a line of tents.

Mr. Steele said that while he did not assert hat Port

Steele and, McDowell had been tried by a court of inquiry and had been discharged.

Mr. Bragg surgested that this discharge of McDowell showed what inducence in Washington would do to control court-martials for favorites.

Mr. Steele maintained that if any man had a fair show before a court-mart al, Porter had had it.

Mr. Bragg suggested that the military law allowed the Judge-Advocate to be present during the deliberations of the court. the court.

Mr. Steele remarked that the Judge-Advocate repre-

Mr. Steele remarked that the Judge-Advocate represented not only the prosecution, but the defence.

Mr. Brage inquired whether Mr. Steele did not think it probable that as a Judge-Advocate was permitted to write a review of the case, he would write it to conform to the points of his argament.

Mr. steele-But Mr. Holt did not. He submitted the case without argument. He said to the court: "You have heard the critices," Would the rentleman infer that the Judge-Advocate, by remaining with the court, would be able to courted the sentiments and opinious of nine or

ten members!

Mr. Bragg-Yes, sir; and the promotions which followed show the incentives to do so.

Mr. Steele-There is not a scintilla of evidence to justify the contleman's assertion.

Mr. Steele-Concluded his speech as follows: "If we have wars hereafter, they will be for a common country. Let us not say by our action that we want any man of Porter's kind to common d when the country's safety is in danger. Let us say to our sons and our sons' sons, 'When you receive an order, obey it' though at the cost of your life.' Let us say to our sons sons 'Even with-

HANBACK'S RESOLUTION ANSWERED. THE SCOPE OF THE PAN-ELECTRIC INVESTIGATION

TO BE WIDENED.

Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-Chairman Gibson, of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, has been informed officially that the expenditures on account of the telephone investigation set on foot by the directors of Mr. Garland's company have amounted to \$35 in the Department of the Interior and that no money has been expended by the Department of Justice. Special counsel have been retained to assist the Government in the prosecution of the suit, but none of them has received anything yet on account of his services. The committee will hold a meeting on Saturday to consider the information and agree upon a report to the House under the Hauback It is expected that then a proposition will be made to the committee to re-commend to the House a widening of the scope of the investigation. Some members were of the opinio that a request to that effect would be made on behalf of the Attorney-General and his partners; but they seen to shrink from an investigation which would expose all Their acts to "the bright sunlight of publicity."

For the last three days Mr. Morrison has carried in his pocket, ready for immediate use, a written amendment prepared, it is uncerstood, by a member of the Pan-Eiec tric combination, which he purposes to offer to any reso lution which may be presented for an investigation of the telephone scaudal. The amendment is designed to broaden the proposed inquiry so as to include an investigation of the assertion made by the Pan-Electric people that the Beil Company has hired prominent news-papers to assail the Attorney-General. No Republican in the House will object to the amenduent, certainly the last Democrat to object to it would be Representative Pulitzer, the editor and proprietor of one of the newspapers at which it is aimed. The suggestion of The World that Mr. Garland might get rid of his telephone stock by transferring it to some "public institution," and thus prevent any doubt as to the good faith of the transfer, does not seem to meet with much favor. Another suggestion, that Mr. Garland might slience the newspapers and regain the public con fidence by inclosing his stock to Secretary Manning, with a request that it be added to the "conscience fund" of the Treasury Department, clearly is impracticable.

As to Mr. Garland's denial that he received the stock

as a gift. The fact is that the amount of stock which Mr. Rogers was to give to each of the distinguished Democratic statesmen who formed the original Pan-Electric Company—a company based original Pan-Electric Company—a company based upon the Rogers patents and "the future possibilities of electricity" was the subject of repeated confere ces. At first br. Rogers proposed to give each one \$50,000 in stock; then he doubled his offer, but still it was mesatisfactory to Senator Harris and others, who seem to have rated the market value of their manes and influence higher than the projector. He is a generous man. Besides he argued that it the scheme succeeded it would yield enough to enrich a hundred men. As he phrased it in the printed pamphlet which formed the basis of the negotiations and which was carefully studied by all the persons interested, "it is a venture for enormous profits, or a tride." Accordingly Mr. Rogers gave an interest of one-tenth, not only in the original Pan-Electric Company, but in the Pan-Electric Telephone and Telegraph Companies, to Mr. Gariand and the other Democratic statesmen aforesaid. Not one of them paid a time for his interest, but the stockholders did assess themselves sibsequently for a small amount to reimburse the inventor for expenditures made under their direction. The assessment amounted to less than \$150 upon each shareholder.

CALLING FOR PAPERS FROM MR. BAYARD. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special) .- The Forgn Affairs Committee of the House decided to-day to report favorably Mr. Phelps's resolution calling for the papers and correspondence on file in the State Department regarding the claims of certain foreign Governments which consider their vessels by reason of special treaty stipulations entitled to the reduction of the tonnage tax granted under the Dingley Shipping act to vessels coming from ports in the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. The correspondence it is believed will show that Secretary Bayard was not altogether consistent in his interpretation of the act as it affected different nations. There was a of the act as it affected different nations. There was a good deal of opposition shown on the part of Mr. Belmont to the passage of the resolution in the committee. Throughout the discussion it seemed as if he wished to shield the Secretary of State and prevent an investition of his conduct in the mostic. Mr. Phelps held that under treaties containing the most favored nation clause the United States Government was bound to accord to those Governments with which it had such treaties the same treatment accorded under the Dingley Snipping act to the West Indies, riexico and Central American countries. He differed from the State Department in the view that the act referred to

UNFRIENDLY TO AMERICAN COMMERCE. DRAFTING A BILL TO BOLSTER UP MR. VILAS-THE

CARRYING OF MAILS. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special) .- There are strong indications that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will report favorably Mr. Blount's bill to re-enact the law repealed two years ago, compelling all vessels owned by clizens of the United States and engaged in the foreign carrying trade to "receive on board, securely convey, and promptly deliver" all such mails as the Post Office Department of the United States or any American diplomatic or con-sular officer or agent shall offer for transportation, and to receive as compensation for that service what the law may provide or the Po-tmaster-General may allow in pursuance of law. The bill does not change the present statute on the subject under which the Postmaster-General holds that he can pay no more than the amount of the soa and inland postage. It ought to be entited "a bill to cripple American commerce and discriminate in favor of foreign steamship companies and against the American merchant marine." It was drafted at the Post Office Department in obedience to Mr. Vilas's suggestion and is entitled, " A bill to enforce the obligation to carry the malls of the United States."

The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Warner, of Ohio, and Riggs, Democrats, and Barrows, Republican. When the measure was taken up by the sub-Committee to-day the Democratic members both de-clared in favor of it and Mr. Burrows agains: it. General Warner asked for more time to investigate the subject. There is little doubt that the Committee will report the bill favorably to the House, waere it will encounter strong opposition from some Democrats as well as from the Republicans. The bill will be fought on the ground of unfair discrimination against American vessels, and because it tion against American vessels, and because it does not provide an adequate compensation for the services to be rendered. American vessels engaged in coasswise commerce have a monopoly of that trade they are not compelled to carry United States mails except at a fair rate of compensation. The average pay received by them last year amounted to 57 cents a mile, while the Postmaster-General refused to allow more than 7 cents a mile for the transportation and delivery of the mails notween the United States and Brazilian ports, although the service actually cost thurty-nine cents a mile. Moreover, American vessels engaged in the foreign trade are subjected to the payment of pilot fees and other charges in American ports amounting to several times as much as the fees exacted from like vessels engaged in coastwise commerce.

MR. MORRISON'S NEW TARIFF BILL. A REDUCTION OF \$20,000,000 ANTICIPATED-SOME

OF THE PURPOSED CHANG S. Washington, Feb. 11 (special) .- It is exthat Mr. Morrison will introduce the new Tariff bill on Monday. It will be recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, and then the Republican members of that committee will be allowed to examine it. The bill will be more moderate than the last one offered by Mr. Morrison, and some of its provisions indicate that the inflrison, and some of its provisions indicate that the indi-cace os Abram S. Hewitt has been more potential than it was two years are. Lamber, sait and iron ore are to go on the free list, together with a number of other "crude products and raw asternals." Fig. from is to he reduced from \$6.72 to \$5.60 a ton; steel tails from \$17 to \$12.50 a ton; from beams, girders, etc., from 14 cents to I cent a pound. The rate on steel were rads will not be increased, and it is proposed to put the plate on the free list. The sugar duths are to be reduced twenty per cent. Slight reductions are proposed in that part of the schedule of earthern ware and pottery which now imposes a rate in excess of fitty per cent. The art of the schedule of carees of fitty per cent. The new imposes a rate in excess of fitty per cent. The schedule of cotton and cotton goods and wool an woollen goods it is not proposed to change except to re woollen goods it is not proposed to change except to re

Washington, Feb. 11 - The Senate Committee on Patents to-day gave a hearing to representa-tives of the carpet and wall paper manufacturers and type founters of the country on Senator Platt's bill to prohibit the applying of a design of a colorable imitation of a design to articles of manu acture without the con-sent of the patentees. Among the carpet men repre-sented were W. and J. Sloate, of New-York; Mr. Houston, of Hartford, president of the American Carnet Manufacturers' Union; Homer Brothers, of Philoseiphia; and tac Bigelow Carpet Company of Cinton, Mass. Among the type founders were Horner, Little & Co., of New-York; and McKeliar, Smith and Jordan, of Philadelphia; and mong the wall paper firms represented were Whiting & Campbell, and Beck & Co., of New-York, and Casey Brotners, of Philadelphia, They were all heartily i Brothers, of Philadelphia, they were an observing favor of the bid, and said their interests were i-entitied. They all suffered from the peracy of their designs. The carpet manufacturers, it was stated, represented \$20,000,000 of capital, the wide paper use \$13,000,000, and the type founders \$7,000,000. Under the present law after they had spent \$15,000 or \$20,000 and much time and trouble in securing a suitable design for a carpet or other stiller to a household decoration any one who time and trouble in securing a suitable design for a carpet of otherarticle or household decoration any one who choose could copy their design and place it on the market without fear of seing head accountable. Under a recent decision of the courts they had no refrees.

During the hearing the fact was developed that America produced the ham isomest designs and best corpets and wait papers in the world. Americans, the carpet sensid, would not buy a carpet stailar to these produced in Eugland. All classes of our cluzels demanded both better carpets and handsomer designs.

DANGER TO NEW-YORK'S MACKEREL SUPPLY. Feb. 11.-The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard arguments by a delegation from the New-York Fishmongers' Association pposition to the bill prohibiting the importation of fish luring the sp wning se ison. The delegation expressed its views through Secretary West and Abel Croak, attorney for the association. They dil not regard the protective measure proposed as necessary, and they pointed to the fact that the catch of mackerel hast year was unusually large, ov r 400,000 barrels being taken. In their opinion the main factor affecting the supply of fish was the character of the weather during the spawn ing season. Off-shore winds carried the spawn out ing season. Off-shore winds carried the spawn out to sea and destroyed it, and the result was a scarcity in the run four years later. The bill problided fishing between March 1 and June 1. During that season the markerel were off Norfolk and below New-York and all of the catch came to the New-York markets. When the schools passed northward of New-York the carch went to Boston. Consequently the effect of the bill would be to destroy the New-York marketel interest an deprive that they of a plential and cheap food supply during the Lenten season. The speakers also argued that the bill was in the interest of farce concerns that had been alarmed by the great each and low prices last year, and hoped to drive up prices by a close season.

MISCELLANEOUS NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 11.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: W. W. sutton, of Ohio, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati. Postmasters-Joseph S, McCarthy, at Garnett, Kansas; Franklin A. Thompson, at Mc-

Cook, Nebraska.

The Postmaster-General appointed among others the following fourth-class postmasters:

New-Jersy-At Auburn, Frank G. Flatherer; Char-lotteburg, Edward C.George, Pennsylvania-At Delaware Water Gap, George D. Shanhon; Gastouville, Joseph R. Curry; Hook-town, Robert M. Bryan; Kelly'a Cross Roads, Moses Kustenban-der; Lauretton, Amos Fauver; Numidia, Lewis H. Daniels.
Acte-Hampshire—At East Sullivan, Mrs. Nettle E. Davis; Westport, Frank S. Fanikner.
Acte-York—At Bacon Hill, John Moore; Pembroke, Wilhur J. Childs; Scioto, Parsons Genett; West Amboy, Alonzo Jocelyn.

THE PRESIDENT UNABLE TO ATTEND. Washington, Feb. 11.-The President desired to attend the funeral of General Haucock, but finds that it will be impossible for him to do so. The Cabinet will be represented by Secretary Bayard, who will act as a pall-bearer, Secretary Endicott and possibly one or two others. Secretary Whitney will not be able to attend, but will detail a number of officers to repre-sent the News.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1886. CUSTOMS.—The receipts of customs at the port of New-York during the first ten days of February were

\$122,000, of which amount 3 per cent was in gold coin 2 per cent in sliver coin: 47.9 per cent in gold certifi-cates; 10.2 per cent in sliver certificates and 41.4 per centain United States notes. EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The total values of the exports of breadstuffs.—16e total values of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of January, 1886, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: January, 1886, 89.07.315; 1885, 817.872.413. Seven months enied January 31, 1886, \$62,406.047; 1885, 802.579.020.

SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION.-The House Committee or SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION.—The House Committee on Manufactures to-day agreed to report favorably kepresentative Campbeil's bill to appoint a commission of experts for the testing of steel and from and other building materials used in the construction of buildings, bridges and mechanical structures and the deduction of useful rules therefrom. Twenty-five thousand collars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

Pension Matters.—The several special examiners

PENSION MATTERS.—The several special examiners under orders from the Pension Office to examine the role of the pension agencies at New-York City, Louisville, Knoxville and Boston have completed their labors and submitted their reports. At the New-York agency in addition to the 489 names heretofore reported 24 names of pensioners who have elter died or reviarried have been dropped. At the Louisville agency 271 names have been dropped, and at the Knoxville agency 1.778 names, with a probable supplemental list of over 200 have been ordered dropped for similar causes, and 93 cases of possible fraud have been discovered and are underzoing investigation. At the Boston agency the names of 1.752 pensioners have been dropped and 14 cases of alleged fraud are being investigated. At the four agencies the location of about 340 pensioners could not be ascertained.

Old Claims.—The House Committee on Claims to-day

OLD CLAIMS.—The House Committee on Claims to-day instructed a favorable report to be made on Representa-tive Compton's bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the States of Maryland and Virginia for advances made to the United States in 1790 and 1791 for the purpose of adding in the erection of public buildings lathe District of Columbia. Interest on the amount which shall be found due is to be allowed the State of Maryland from 1843, and Virginia from 1850. The bill provides, however, that

simply contemplated the extension of the geographical by these States shall be deducted from the amount READING REORGANIZATION. SMUGGLED OPIUM.-The Solicitor of the Treasury ha

given an opinion that there is no legal objection to the condemnation and sale in the Perritory of Washington. condemnation and sale in the Territory of Washington of the large amount of singgled oping; seized by Collector Beecher in the Territory of Alasya. The application for this permission was based on the fact that the oping would not sell for more than \$3 a pound in Alaska, while at Port Townsend it would bring at least \$14 a pound. The seizure amounted to about 3.200 pounds.

REFUND OF EXCESSIVE DUTIES.—The Treasury Depart-REFUND OF EXCESSIVE DUTIES.—The Treasury Department has informed customs officers who have applied for information on the subject that under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of O cretenter against Robertson the charges for packing jute bars, the cost of haves containing cigars, the cost of cartons, boxes, this and labels of certain handkeromets, toys, artificial flowers, pecket-books, dic, dominoes, decorated china, prepared vegetables, pomades, essential oils, etc., and the cost of boxes, cartage and inland freight on cotton and wool laces, does not form part of the duti ble value of the goods, and the Colectors are authorized to readjust the entries and to take measures to refund the excess of auties. It is variously estimated that this decision will cause a loss to the Government in refunds and in a decrease of revenue from customs of between \$3,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

PHLSBURY AND CHASE.-Mes-rs. Phlsbury and Cha-FILLSBURY AND CHARE.—Mesors. Fillsbury and Chase were heard this morning by the Senate Committee on Finance in their defeace. They explained their confidence they explained their confidence that the subsequent action of the State authorities was a vindication of their course.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS IN BRIEF. MR. MORGAN STRONGLY DENOUNCES THE EDUCATION

BILL. Washington, Feb. 11.-Among the bills in troduced in the Senate to-lay was one by Mr. Matchell, of Oregon, providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting the coming of Chinese to the United States, and prohibiting their coming except in the case of diplomatic and official personages. At the request of Mr. Mitchell the bill was laid on the table for the present. The Emeation bill was laid before the Senate and Mr. Morgan took the floor on it. The bill, Mr. Morgan said, was a bill to create offices and elaborate the machinery of gov-rament. It was a bill to tax the honest, hard-working man in order to educate the children of the drunken, losting vagaboud who would not work for his family. If from the 60,000,000 people in the United States were to be deducted all the "dealheads, dealbeats and non-producers" there would be about 20,000,000 people left who would have to pay the taxes to carry out the provisions of this bid. The bid itself would be equivalent to a tax of \$3 per capita on those taxpayers. and by the time all the oil ers were appointed for the administration of flus scheme of benevolence and a lithe clerks appointed that would be necessary to investigate the accounts of the thirty-right States and Territories

the accounts of the thirty-eight States and Territories affected by the bill it would be cound that the tax percapita would be \$10 instead of \$1. Mr Morsan characterized Mr. Blar's idea as one tovolving the right of Congress to cureate the children of the several States without the consent of the States.

Mr. Blar's idea as one tovolving the right of Congress to cureate the children of the several States without the consent of the States.

Mr. Blar's interposed to say that he regarded the primary duty of education to rest on the parent; but thus much as cincathon was todispensable to the existence of free government, if the parent whether from in bothy or disinclination faited in the perconnance of the duty, that duty fell to the States; and in this Republic, if the state proper and the parent both faited, then it became the duty of the Republic to educate the child.

In referring to the act of 1830 frequenting among the States the surplus money in the Treasury of the general government Mr. Morganisad it was an unfortunate procedured.

Mr. George-" Did not Mr. Ca houn vote for that bill I" Mr. Georgea — Ah. I do not know, and, with the great-st possible respect for the memory of Mr. Cathoni, I do not care. Mr. Cathonin has neither my considence nor my honor to care for. Mr. Cathonin voted on both sudes of man, anestigus—the tariff, internal improvements, me-rey ever thos."
Mr. George-- That makes us very comfortable."
Mr. Morgan-1 know it does. If you take one

transgressions."

Blugham, of Pennsylvania, asket leave to intro-e a bit in the House granting a sension of \$2,000 per

duce a bil in the House granting a sension of \$2,000 per amount to be withow of tieneral W. S. Hancock; but Mr. Beach, of New York, subjects. Mr. Alams, of Lilm as, on behalf of the Committee on

SURPLUS OF WEST POINT GRADUATES. SENATORS DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF PROVIDING

PLACES FOR CADETS. WASHINGTON, Feb 11.-The Senate took up to day the bill to re-ulate the promotion of West Point graduates. Mr. Sewell, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Piumb, said in s was the first year for a long time when there would be more heutenauts graduated from the West Point Academy than there would be vacancies for in the Army. There would be about twenty-eight more graduates than could now be appointed to the Army.

Mr. Plumb did not think there were too many West

Mr. Plamb did not think there were too hady west. Point graduates; but suggested whether it would not be be tert a have these young men go into civil life after being graduated, so as to have toter persed throughout the condity a number of educated uill gry near, who would be qualified to take responsible places in the management of volunteer forces when necessary. He believed there were now 2,800 officers in the Army-about one to every eight private soldiers. He thought that number, to say the least of if, enough. lieved there were now 2,800 officers in the Army-about number, to say the least of it, roomet.

Mr. Logan said for about eighty years the auditing officers of the Treasury had so construen the laws relating to West Point that at the gradiantion of the enders they were allowed, the pay of second fleutenants up to the time of their appointment to the Army, A short time ago the auditing officers of the Freasury. snort time are the auditing one ers of the freasity school that those young men were not entitled to pay, if were merely candidates for office. Mr. Plumb moved an amendment providing that the positionals indicated should not be made to the Eu-meer Corps. Men at the lower end of the class might nerwise get appointed to the corps, contrary to cus-

Mr. Hale favored the amendment. The Engineer Corps, Mr. Hale said, ought not to be increased by men graduating at the lower end of the class. That was the "crack" corps of the Army. He did not mean that the War had shown that that corps for which the cadets strongled, and to which they were reaching out.

would pass without amendment. He had not the sightest reflection to make on the Engineer Corps, whose afficers where a competent and accomplished buly of gontlemen. But some members of Congress had an dea that some beasen of the Arm had to be petted and mought that the young man who got the largest number of marks at school had more about than his communica-Mr. Logan hoped the bill, if passed at all, e man," said Mr. Logan, "who gets the largest number spots on his pasts during the term of service in leid, as generally the man that graduated lowes in has." No Army had ever been seen, he continued, to great leaders had come from the Engineer Corps, and Grant had graduated near the foot of his class, leaders heridan had to be suspended a year and so mak for not graduating at all. But Grant and should shown the country what great leaders treby. The best sindents did not always make the best

The bill was passed as reported from the committee.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE TURF CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 .- The congress of the National Tretting Association continued its session to-day. Nearly the entire afternoon was consumed in consideraon of the report of the secretary and treasurer, some omplaints having been put forward by various members of delays in obtaining an accounting of disputed moneys turned over to the secretary. of disputed moneys turned over to the secretary. The following Board of Review for ISSG was chosen: Eastern District—George W. Stearns, Chicopee, Mass; John Shephard, Boston; Morgan J. Buikiey, Hartnord, Atlantic District—David Bonner, New-York; Paul II, Hocke, Pittsburgs Eoss Wilkinson, New York, Central District—M. J. Payne, Kansas City; Thomas Axeworthy, Cleveland; H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Western District—M. M. Morse, Paw Paw, III; N. C. Biake, Geoar Rapids; D. J. Cannan, Detroit, Pacific District—N. T. Smith, San Francisco; J. McShafter, San Francisco; J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal. Smith, San Francisco; J. McShafter, San Francisco; J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal.
The following officers were elected: President, James Grant, Davenport; General W. S. Tilton, Maine, first vice-president; Edmund Mortimer, St. Louis, second vice-president. The association adjourned to meet the third Tuesday in November in Cleveland.

LOVELORN AND DRINKING POISON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (Special),-In a cell in the Desplaines-st. Police Station this morning was Arthur H. Percy, a young chorus singer, who has been taking a part in the opera of "Boccaccio" at Grenier's Alcazar Theatre. He is the son of a wealthy leather merchant at Newbury, England, and came to this country three years ago to reap laurels on the stage. While the opera was in progress last night Percy went into his dressing-room, wrote a letter to hea mother and Alice Escalona, who, it is said, had rejected his love, and then drank an ounce of is said, had rejected his love, and then drank an onnee of the fluid extract of digitalis. He denies that he took the drug with suicidal intent. He was removed to the County Hespital and when relieved was locked up at the police station on a charge of disorderly conduct. A friend of his said the prisoner took the poison by mis-take. He promised that if the young man were let go his friends would take care of him. The justice dis-charged the prisoner.

A GRAND JURY OPPOSING LIQUOR LICENSES. Huntingdon, Penn., Feb. 11 (Special) .- The emperance tide in this county received a new impetus to-day from a presentment made to the court by the Grand Jury. It stated that the question of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks had been moral condition of the county would be greatly benefited if no such licenses were granted. The local weight of this presentment will do much to determine the action of the court when the license applications come up at April sessions.

MR. MANNING'S FAMILY MOTTO. The plain Democrats who have taken umbrage at Secretary Manning's display of "the family crest and coat of arms, with the motto 'Aquila non capit museus,'" need not set him down as a blue-blooded

Mr. Manning did not go to a book of heraldry for his Mr. Manning did not go to a book of heraidry for his motto. He found it in that very democratic repository of learning, the back part of Webster's dictionary. There, in the familiar quotations, is the motto adopted for the occasion, duly translated: "An eagle does not catch flies." This particular eagle is rather "fly" him-self, so the boys in Albany used to say.

THE PURPOSES OF THE SYNDICATE.

TIONS SUGGESTED. Recent correspondence in regard to the pro posed reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Radroad Company in harmony with the trunk line railroads and anthracite coal companies was made public yesterday, when the letter to the Reading reor ganization trustees was sent to Philadelphia. It is not

supposed that they took any action on the proposals, but it is known that a majority of them are in favor of the plan. It is understood that the corporations directly or indirectly intere-ted in the syndicate and pledged to carry out the plan of harmonious manage-ment of the coal and railroad companies include the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Delaware Luckawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson Canal, New-York, Lake Erle and Western, Adams Express Company, and others. Taese with the bankers and capitalists previously mentioned in connection with the syndicate would sem to have the power to carry out the purposes of the syndicate as set forth in the correspon-dence and to secure to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, when reorganized, its proper proportion of traffic at remunerative prices. No doubt of the final succe-s of the scheme is expressed by persons most familiar with the negotiations. The correspondence in

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, esq. President Pennsylvani

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, Edg. Pression Tensor a lead Company

EEA SIR: For the purpose of promoting the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad
Company under the plan proposed by the reorganization
trustees or some similar plan, a syndicate has been
formed to raise a fund for the purpose of accomplishing
the above results. B steving that harmonious relations
between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the
proposed new company are essential to the successful between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the proposed new company are essential to the successful reorganization and nuture properties of the latter company and its affiliated properties, we desire to ascertain from you whether the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the event of such reorganization is disposed to establish and in intain such relations. The syndicate desires that the newly organized company shall be managed in proper harm may with your aystem, including its Scharleall Valley line; that the anthractic coal interests of the newly organized company shall be conducted with due regard to the interests of each other, and of all other companies energied in that business with whom such harmonious relations may be established and that any difference which may arise between your company and the proposed new company shall be submitted to arbitration.

If you will give the syndicate the assurance company as to the matters above stated they will end avor to secure the reorganization of the Philiadelphia and Reading Radroad Company as above indicated and in the event of succeeding therein will secure to your company the radiblation by such newly organized company in binding forms of the forms hereby proposed. Permit us to add that the syndic to propose to make your reply the basis of their action and will therefore on glad to receive it in duly authorized form. Yours truly, J. Permony Moreans, J. Lewing Welsh.

Fig. 10, 1886.

J. PHERPONT MORGAN, esq., and JOHN LOWBER WELSH,

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your GENTERMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst. In the event of the reorganization of the Poilad-lighta and Residing Rairond Company contemp ated by your letter and the acceptance by the newly organized company of the same terms that It asso to be observed by the Pennsylvania Rairond Company, the Pennsylvania Rairond Company, the Pennsylvania Rairond Company, the pension of boling the proposed new company, in establishing and maintaining the harmonious relations you desire and will in subordination to the laws of the Commonwealth operate its road and anthractic properties in harmony with the road and anthractic properties of the reorganized company and will conflaily units in the artificiant of all differences that may arise in the conduct of the bit-moss of the two companies, believing that thereby it will best promote the interests of the public and of the two companies. Geomet B. Romeirs, and of the two companies. George B. Roberts, President Pennsylvania Ratiroad Company.

JOHN B GARRETT, esq. chairman of the Reorganization

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1880.

Trusters

DEA - 518: Referring to the interview which we had with your compettee on Saturday last we will now state the post form we propose to take on behalf of the syndicate. A syndicate has been formed composed of leading bankers and capitalists here and in Europe, together with composations of their representatives controlling large transportation and coal interests, who have agreed to subscribe in the aggregate \$15,000,000 for the purpose of abing in the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and its affiliated muss. The syndicate has no commitments of any kind with any other railroads or deportations upon this subject has not security a management in harm my with the principle that capital invested in internal improvements should occommanged as to result in a fair return in the way of interest and dividends. Their object and purpose is to secure the recognization on unsiness principles for the Philadelphia and licensing Railroad bond-holders, stockholders and creditors without prejudice to the relative position of either and in their interest only.

To do this effectively there must be suitable prices in your of the relative hospitalism of either and in their interest only.

To do this effectively there must be suitable prices my be a status for coal rendered coal interests for harmonious relations in order that suitable prices my be a status for correspondence with Mr. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on these subjects when sent on scalificant to warrant the spidicate in placing reliance upon the assertances given by that company. As the reorganization shall proveed our effort and expectation will be to bring about proveed our effort and expectation will be to bring about

can be used thed hereafter in such respects as may be found necessary to success. Third.—There should be an executive committee of five to take charge of the forcelosure proceedings, the purchase of the property, the organization of the new company and senerally whatever may properly appertant to reconstruction under the plan. There should be five voting trustees who should vote the stock when deposited onder the plan and to whom the power of voting on the stock in the reorganized company should be confided for my least after the reorganization. These two committees to be composed of parties satisfactory to the syndicate and trustees and to dill their own vacancies. But in case the syndicate and trustees and to dill their own vacancies. But in case the syndicate and trustees cannot agree upon the five, then and in that case three shall be mained by the syndicate and two by the trustees and each class shall fill any vacancy occurring in its own number.

Footh.—The compensation to be allowed to the syndicate capital.

capital.

Fifth.—The syndicate to be allowed interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum upon any amount they may

Fifth.—The syndicate to be allowed interest at the rac of 8 per cent per annum upon any amount they may advance the company in the cost of the process of foreclosure and reorganization.

Sight—Proper provision must be made for securing to the syndicate the refunding of the money they may advance on account of interest (not exceeding 4 per cent per amount) on the general morrigage bonds during reconstruction and also for the substitution of the syndicate in the place of any creditor or stockholder who may abandon his holding and refuse to have his assessment, it come the purpose of the syndistockhoider who may abandon his holding and refuse to pay his assessment, it being the purpose of the syndicate to pay 4 per cent per annum interest on the general mortrage bonds during seconstruction and also to pay the assessments of such parties as may abandon their holding or right to take the securities to which they may be entitled under the plan.

If your board shall consent to these suggestions we can meet you at any time you will appoint, to arrange the details. We think your board should continue in ex-

ence so that the executive committee and voting usless may be able to confer with you from time to trusces may be about of collection of the communities of the communities which your views may be desired. We suggest this as we are sure the commuttees would wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to consult you as the business progresses.

We are, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

J. Lowner Welsh,

J. Pierront Morgan.

GOING TO GOWEN'S RESCUE. GARRETT AND THE VANDERBILTS JOINING FORCES

TO DEFEAT THE SYNDICATE.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 11 (Special).—"The deal which is being arranged by Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to control Reading is to be fought by the Vanderbilts," said a man to-day who has large interests in railroad affairs. " A Pennsy: vania control of Reading, such as that contemplated, would be a strengthening of the Pennsylvania system in a way the Vanderbilts could ill afford to permit, and if It is possible to prevent it it will not be consummated. The Vanderbilts have the control of about 180,000 shares, and the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate has over 100,000 shares of Roading. Mr. Garrett and the Balti-100,000 shares of Roading. Mr. Garrett and the Balti-more and Obio are in a position exactly similar to that of the Vanderbilts, and between them they can command a money power as strong as that of the Morgan combi-nation. The preponderating influence of the Pennsylva-nia in future trunk-line and coal pools would be so great if this deal went through that the other roads would be sknoat helpless unless they joined issues. The Vander-bilts and Garrett have joined forces and will act in uni-con to break down anything to take the road out of Gowen's hands."

THE SYNDICATE'S PROPOSITIONS AGREED TO. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 .- At a late hour this. afternoon the reconstruction trustees of Reading agreed to the syndicate's propositions, with slight modifications which were accepted by the syndicate. The Executive Committee and the voting trustees are to be selected, two members by each body and the fifth member jointly. Robert H. Sayre, vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Rairoad, has already been agreed upon as the fifth voting trustee.

RESTRAINING THE SALE OF NICKEL PLATE. CLEVELAND, Ohio. Feb. 11 (Special) .- Arguments were heard in the Court of Common Pleas this morning on the application of the Central Trust Com pany of New-York for an injunction restraining the salo of the equipment of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Raliroad, advertised to occur in New-York on Monday. This equipment is valued at \$2,000,000, Judge Jones granted a temporary injunction. ADVANCING PASSENGER RATES.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11 (Special) .- The result of the meetings of the general passenger agents of the trunk lines was arrived at this afternoon. A new agree ment was signed to take effect February 15 advancing the tariff on Detroit, Buffalo and Canadian business. To Buffalo this would be \$14 first-class and \$11 second-class. The meeting of the agents of eastbound lines

NO DISTURBANCE OF THE POOLS. CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT-MODIFICA-

HARMONY OF TRUNK LINE PRESIDENTS. THE OLD EASTBOUND FREIGHT DIVISION SYSTEM

UPHELD-TO ADVANCE LIVE STOCK RATES,

A meeting of the committee of the presidents of the trunk lines was held at Commissioner Fink's office yesterday to consider the eastbound situation. All of the pool roads were represented. Vice-President Spencer appearing for the Baltimore and Ohio and General Manager Hickson for the Grand Trunk of Canada companies. The conference was harmonious and its result is likely to lead to an improvement in the maintenance of eastbound freight rates. There has been more or less complaint of irregularities at the was not a quorum present and the discussion was indescription and the charges or complaints were fully
discussed. It was the general opinion, after all the evidence had been slited, that most of the ground for irritation was created by shippers who desired to fracture the
existing agreement. Each road pledged itself to a
strict execution of the presidents' agreement in good
faith and many points of misunderstanding were explained satisfactorily. The case of the Chesapeake and
Onto was considered. That road is not a member of
the trunk line pool, but it enjoys differential rates
conditioned upon its adherence to the basis of the trunk
line schedule. Recently it has excuted criterism by takline schedule. Recently it has excuted to the
line schedule. Recently it has excuted to the
line schedule. Recently it has excuted
to line it has been done by the last of the criterism of the criteri West recently and the charges or complaints were fully

measures or schedules were considered pending the receipt or Commissioner Finit's decision as to the difference which ought to be allowed in favor of the dressed beet simplers. The question was put into his hands some time ago, but he was not prepared to submit a decisive recommendation to the meeting yesterday.

The main topic that required the attention of the presidents was the disagreement between the members of the Executive Committee (composed of the vice-presidents), as to the organization of the new trunk line easthound freight pool. It had been proposed that a change be made in the present system of dividing the traille which is apportioned as it passes East from the Western termini of the trunk lines, such as Buffalo, Pittsburg, Black Reck, Salamanca, etc. Some of the lines wanted the business to be subject to separate divisions according as it was destined for joints strictly local to each line, for New-England and for other places. The argument in favor of the old system was that although a large amount of non-competitive traffic was meaned in the gross division among roads that could not compete for it, thus fact was considered in the award of gross percentages so as to equalize to the end the loss which the lines with large i wait traffic suffered by the lack of a separate apportionment. It was voted finally to retain the old plan of division in the construction of the anew eastbound pool. The meeting then adjourned.

Pennsylvania Company and the Reading tracks were iffed up bodily and thrown down the mountain side. If the day had been who held the place were relieved by 400 others gathered up in Pottsville, Mt. carbon, Palo Alto and st. chair. These men to-night are quartered in a shanny right at the point of the crossing in dispute. They represent the Pennsylvania Company and are provided and equipped for a siege. The Reading forces withdrew to-day and began laying track toward the day or two ago, to the converted point.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL SUIT. At the office of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey it was said yesterday, by an officer of the company, that nothing was known there about the suit brought by the trustees for the foreclosure of the adjuststory is that at about 10 p.m. on Friday she was

dersey Central scheme and fhat it had at present enough work on hand in arranging the reorganization of the Ready Losses Caused by Low freights.

HEAVY LOSSES CAUSED BY LOW FREIGHTS.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Officials of the New-York and Western Railroad Company state that the low rate at which the trunk lines have been bringing cattle to the seaboard from the West has had a most damaging effect upon the cattle growing interests of Southwest Virginia and Eastern Tennessee. They state

DEPARTURE OF MR. LITTLE FOR PITTSBURG. TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11 (Special).—President Little, of the Jersey Central, started for Pittsburg to-day to appear before the United States Court there in reference to the forelosure proceedings begun yesterday by John S. Kennedy & Co., of New-York against the Cen----

The conference at the Windsor Hotel in reference to the reorganization of the Transcontinental Association was continued yesterday. It will probably be several days before the proposed new contract will be ready for signature but the negotiations are making favorable

A CLEEGYMAN ON TRIAL FOR A SACLT. The Rev. Robert T. White, pastor of the Methodist Church at Purdy's Station, was on trial in the Court of General Sessions at White Plains Wednesday, charged with criminal assault on Effrida Robinson, a sister of the Rev. George Goss, of the Methocharged with criminal assault on Elfrida Robinson, a sister of the Rev. George Goss, of the Methodist Church at Philmont. The defendant is thirty-five years old, married, and has three children. Miss Robins a is twenty two. Mr. White was defended by ex-Codector Robertson and Lawyers Chase and Keogu. Miss Robinson testified that the assault was committed in May. ISSL. Her child was born in March, 1885. She says that Mr. White padd the expenses incidental to the birth of the child. She has brought a civit suitagainst Mr. White for \$10.000.

of the child. She has brought a civit suit against Mr. White for \$10,000.

Mr. Gross testified that he had received money from Mr. White in sums varying from \$250 to \$135. He also told of Mr. White's visit to his house in company with Dr. L. H. King, the presiding clier, and the Rev. C. H. Travis; the witness and Mr. White left the ministers in the parlor, while they went upstairs where Mr. White confessed to Mrs. Goss that he was guilty, and also to Miss Robinsou, who came into the room and reproached him for the act. After Mass Robinsou went to the hospital Mr. White evanted the witness to obtain from her a statement declaring him innocent, saying: "The girl will probably die and it won't make any difference to her. I shall then be a free man." In all the witness received \$367 50 from Mr. White. The witness was then questioned by Mr. Larkin as to the terms used in the correspondence between the two ministers. He addressed Mr. White as "dear brother," and signed himself "yours fraternally," to prevent suspicion on the part of Mr. White's wife; for the same purpose, and also waen in speaking of Miss Robinson, her condition was represented by "n.finisterial association," and her travels between her home and Albany were described as "going fishing," or "coming from fishing," At the clove of the cross-examination two old women, thinking themselves at a prayer meeting, clapped their hands and cried "Amen!"

RAISING MONEY TO HELP PARNELL The Irish Parliamentary Fund Association is cordially co-operating with P. S. Gilmore in his efforts to make the big concert at the Madison Square Garden on sunday a success. Secretary Dooley says the Tammany Hall Parnell from will close next Thursday and that the chairman, Joseph J. O'Donohue, says it will amount at least to \$15,000. Joseph Leary handed in a clack yesterday for \$50, given by George R. Carhart, chairman of the XXIs. Assembly District Republican Committee. The proceeds of the meeting at Montelair reach \$200.

charman of the XXIs. Assembly District Republican Committee. The proceeds of the meeting at Montclar reach \$200.

A meeting of the Irish National League was held last evening at Moore's Hall, Twenty-third-st, and Fifth-ave., Brooklyn. Patrick Brennan presiding. The principal speaker was the Rev. J. P. O'Boyle, of St. Mary's Church, who delivered an eloquent address, which was 'frequently applauded. "Things may and do look hopeful for Ireiand now," he said, "but I warn you to be cautions of Gladstone and to fear both Liberais or Tories, although they bring gifts." After other speeches had been listened to, the chairman announced that more than \$89 hat been subscribed and lifty-six names added to the roil of membership. The following additional amounts have been received for the Parliamentary Fand through The Sun:

for the Parliamentary Foundary
Iriah National Parliamentary
Leage Orange, N. J. 5.59 John Simmons.
Lero, Shot & Lead Mig Co. 100 James Mullaney.
Cassidy & Adler . 25 John Ellis.
Joa him & Jettes. 20 R. Gondashury & Son
R. S. Bradley. 10 Andrew J. Walsh.
George Regan 10 Timothy Mahoney....

AN AGENT FOR HAND GRENADES SURPRISED. One of the agents for a hand grenade fire exone of the agents for a hand grenade fire extinguisher which has been introduced quite generally in this city was the victim of a neat practical joke in a washington Comby town the other day. He was to give an exhibition one afternoon and had the material for his bonific all ready to light and his groundes in the hotel office ready for use. Some time previous to the time for the exhibition some commercial travellers obtained possession of the six arenaics which were to be used, opened the bottles, turned out the fluid contained, put in kerosene oil and closed up the bottles again.

The hour arrives and the agent took the grenades and carried them out to the place where the exhibition was to take place, a large crowd of people having gathered.

out of Buffalo came to baught and the business was post-He made a little preliminary specea, tennic the beautifully the grenodes would work, likelied his bonfire and as soon as the fire was raging diercely, threw in his grenades one after another with great force. To say that he was dumfounded at the result would be expressing it mildly, for the fire, of course, burned with redoubled vizor. As soon as the confusion of the agent was complete the fellows who had perpetrated the joke came forward with some grening agent acts and quickly extinguished the fire and their spokesmen then made a next little sporch to the crowd explaining matters and showing now much they had aided the exhibition by the additional kerosene oil. The planning matters and showing now much they and account the exhibition by the additional kerosene oil. The people left with the idea that this grenade was the one to purchase.

FOR THE DIAKONISSEN SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association met at the Beekman Hill Church yesterday afternoon. There was not a quorum present and the discussion was informal. The bill before the Legislature to anthorize

RECOVERING HER STOLEN PROPERTY. AN ENTHUSIASTIC TARRYTOWN WOMAN EMBRACES

INSPECTOR BYRNES. The silverware which the Tarrytown burg-lars took from the nouse of Miss Eliza Storma lay on a table in the Detective Bureau at olice Headquarters yesterday. In poctor Byrnes learned on Wedne day where it had been hidden by the confederates of Woods. In the afternoon he went to Sing Sing with Detective-Sergeants Adams and O'Connor, got into a sleigh and drove seven miles to a trem was that although a large amount of non-competive traffle was needed in the gross division among roads that could not compete for it, this fact was considered in the award of gross percentages so as to equalize to the end the loss which the lines with large I was totel finally to retain the old plan of division in the construction of the new eastbound pool. The meeting then adjourned.

TRACKLAYERS READY FOR WAR.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 11 (Special).—The railroad war assumed threatening proportions last night. The employes of the Pennsylvania Company laid track at the disputed point, but overawed by the Philadelphia and Reading's superior numbers at 2 o'clock this morning gave way and allowed the rival tracks to be laid. Haif an hour later reinforcements came to the Pennsylvania Company and the Reading tracks were infted up bodily and thrown down the mountain side. To say the men who head the place were releved by 400 dancing pavilion in a grove at North Tarrytown. Under

JERSEY CITY POLICE BAFFLED. The police of Jersey City have been investigating a

strange story which was brought to their attention a day or two ago. Charles S. Hogan, a railroad conductor, and his wife live in a flat house at Jersey-ave. and Eighth-st, On Friday night of last week Mr. Hogan received a dispatch signed "Dr. A. L. Sayre" telling ment mortgage. President Little was in Trenton and if the papers had been served on him he still had them with him. The officer expressed the opinion that the suit was a part of the "big deal" for the reorganization and control of the Reading Railroad. He said that he had no ground for the suspicion beyond the fact that two of the three trustees of the morigage had been mentioned as connected with the reorganization syndicate. In reply to an inquiry a member of the syndicate said afterward that it had nothing whatever to do with the Jersey Central scheme and finds it had at present enough work on hand in arranging the reorganization of the heading.

Southwest Virginia and Eastern Tennesses. They state that the rate from the West was so low that the Virginians and Tennesses and could not compete and kept their cattle at home until next season. It is estimated that the losses it various ways because of this will reach \$1,000,000. physician having been there or the birth having taken place was when Mrs. Hogan called her into the room and gave her a dispatch to send to her husband. Then the child was not there. Dr. Holcomb says that he met Mr. Hogan that night on his way home but the man said nothing to him about his wife being sick. The police are not prepared to rive entire erronnes to Mrs. Hogan's story and yet they do not say that it is nature.

> DEATH OF ROBERT COLLYER'S DAUGHTER. Miss Annie Konicott Collver, daughter of the Rev. Robert Collyer, died on Wednesday after an illness of nine weeks. Her death resulted from an affection of the heart, from which she was a sufferer seventeen years ago. Miss Collyer was in her twenty sixth year, and her loss is deeply felt by all the young people of her father's parish, for she was a universal favorite. She was actively interested in all the benevolent work of Mr. Collyer's church. But the work which was dearest to her and which engaged her attention during her last days of health, was the Children's Home of the Church of the Messiah. In the church Sunday-School she taught a class of hors.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST A MUCH-MARRIED MAN. Joseph Butler, a negro, was arrested on Wedesday for assaulting his wife. Hattle, who had left him because of the number of women whom he had married previous to marrying her. She dictated a long affidavit to the court clerk, but refused to sign it, even though the Justice threatened to piace her in the House of Detention. One of Butler's other wives. Thereas Simms, said that she was married to him by the Rev. Mr. Spellman in 1882 and she left him because he had another wife in Grace Politic. She was made the complainant and Hattie was held as a witness.

SALE OF WESTERN UNION POSIPONED.

The six weeks' timit allowed to the Western Union Telegraph Company from the time of the levy by the city for unpaid taxes upon the real estate of the company expired vesterday. The sale of the Broadway and Dey-st. property was set down for to-day, but it is understood that it will be postponed by arrangement between the Sheriff's office and the counsel of the Western Union

HENRY J. SCUDDER. Henry J. Scudder died yesterday after an ill-

ness of four days at his home, No. 21 East Twenty-second-st. His death was the result of a complication of troubles. The funeral will be held at 4:30 p. m. to-morrow in the Calvary Church at Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., and his body will be buried at Northport, Long Island. Mr. Scadder was born at Northport in 1825 of old Long Island stock, his mother being a daughter of Judge Hewlett, a man well known there fifty years ago. He received an education at the Huntington Academy in Suffolk County and at Triuity College in Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1846. Studying law at the office of Hiram Ketcham, of this city he was admitted to the bar in 1848. Five years later he entered into partnership with James C. Carter. The firm of Scudder & Carter lasted until the day of his death—a period of thirty-three years. It was their pride to be able to consider their firm as one of the oldest law partnerships in the city. During these years Mr. Scudder has been uniformly successful, gradually rising to one of the big.cs. positions at the New York bar. He was connected with a number of celebrated legal contests but in recent years has been much sought after as a referee by the parties themselves in the various suits.

Mr. Scudder's life as a lawyer was interrupted but once. At the appeal of his friends, he consented to run for Congress in 1872 from the District now represented by Mr. Belmout. The district was always considered a Democratic strongbold, but Mr. Scudder on account of his rersonal popularity was able to win the day for the Republicans by a vote of 13.877 to 11.797 for his opponent. He was the anily Reput lican Congressman who has ever served from that district. At the close of one term he declined a renomination. He served in the XLHd Congress on the Naval and War Claims Committees. His manie is best known politically as an opponent to the southern "carpet baggors" especially in Arkansas. He actively opposed the executive influence of the day which was esmestly exerted in favor of military rule in the Southern "carpet baggors" especially in Arkansas. He actively opposed the executive influence of the day which was esmestly exerted in favor of military rule in the Southern "carpet baggors" especially in Arkansas. He actively opposed the executive influence of the day which was esmestly exerted in favor of military rule in the Southern "carpet baggors" ospecially in Arkansas. He actively opposed the executive influence of the day which was esmestly exerted the Supreme Court of the Second Junical District of the Supreme Court of the Second Junical District of the Sup Studying law at the office of Hiram Ketcham, of this city he was admitted to the bar in 1848. Five years later he

From yesterday's second editos